

PANORPINA (MECAPTERA.)

PANORPIDÆ.

The venation of the *Panorpidæ* is quite typical, save for the fusion of veins near the base of the wing, due to narrowing of this region, and the development of a few accessory veins.

In *Panorpa confusa*, Fig. 14, r^2 branches once.

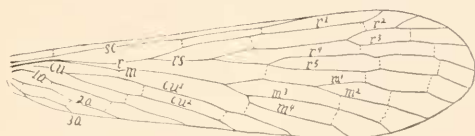


Fig. 14.—*Panorpa confusa*. Wing.

In *Bittacus strigosus*, Fig. 15, m and Cu^1 coalesce for some distance.

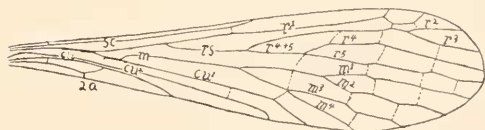


Fig. 15.—*Bittacus strigosus*. Wing.

An Interesting New Genus and Species of Encyrtidae.

BY L. O. HOWARD.

The newspapers have given an account of how the State Board of Horticulture of California sent an orange or lemon tree to China in charge of Mr. George Compere, in order to stock it with Chinese parasites of the red scale and then return it to California. Mr. Compere has been good enough to send me specimens of the parasites reared in China, one of which proves to be a small variety of *Aphelinus diasphididis* mihi, and the other is the remarkable form described below.

COMPERIELLA gen. nov.

Female: Body robust, abdomen slightly shorter than thorax; head not oblong; antennae flattened, broad; tip of scape, pedicel, funicle joints and club of equal width, pedicel tringu-

lar, funicle joints 6 in number, much shorter than broad, compressed, cup-shaped; club suboval, three-jointed, as long as all 6 funicle joints together, slightly flattened at the tip, first joint longest, third joint shortest. Wings with an oblique hairless line running from stigmal vein anally and distally; three hairless spaces beyond the middle of the wing, and two broad diverging bands of cilia beginning about the middle of the wing, the uppermost ending at wing apex and the other half way from this point to the rounded anal angle. Marginal vein very short; stigmal short, obtuse, descending at nearly right angles to the wing margin. Ovipositor scarcely extruded.

Male: Unknown. Comes nearest to *Habrolepis*. Name derived from Compere (George).

***Comperiella bifasciata* sp. n.**

Length: 1.1 mm.; expanse, 2.1 mm.; greatest width of forewing, .33 mm. General color black, with greenish-golden reflections on mesoscutum, and bluish metallic reflections on mesoscutellum. Head with a central longitudinal occipital band which extends on pronotum, with a yellowish longitudinal band either side. Antennae uniformly dark brown, nearly black, somewhat lighter at tip of club. Front femora and tibiae dusky, becoming light toward the tip of the tibiae; first 4 tarsal joints very light yellow, apical joint dusky. Hind femora and tibiae dark brown, nearly black; tarsal joints white, except apical joint, which is black. Wings hyaline, except for a dusky patch below stigma, and 2 divergent fascia of a brownish color corresponding almost exactly with the bands of cilia mentioned in the generic description; a small darker brown spot at marginal vein.

Described from one female specimen bred from *Aspidiotus* (*Aonidiella*) *aurantii* Maskell, by Mr. George Compere.

Habitat: China. Type to be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY LAKE LABORATORY, at Cedar Point, will be open from June 25th to August 3d. The course in entomology will include collecting, mounting, and identifying insects in connection with studies in life history and anatomy. Excellent opportunities for life history studies are offered both on aquatic and terrestrial forms. Prof. Osborn, State University, Columbus, Ohio, will be in charge.